

⚡ Russian Defence Ministry reports on the progress of the special military operation (5 November 2024)

Part I

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the special military operation.

■ In Kharkov direction, units of the **Sever** Group of Forces inflicted losses on formations of **the 57th Motorised Infantry Brigade, 71st Jaeger Brigade** of the AFU, and **13th National Guard Brigade** near Volchansk and Liptsy (Kharkov region).

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 70** troops, **two** motor vehicles, and **one** 122-mm **D-30** howitzer. One ammunition depot was wiped out.

■ Units of the **Zapad** Group of Forces improved the tactical situation and inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of **the 30th, 116th mechanised brigades, 3rd Assault Brigade, and 77th Airmobile Brigade** of the AFU near Kupyansk, Berestovoye, Petropavlovka (Kharkov region), and Petrovskoye (Lugansk People's Republic).

Five counter-attacks launched by assault detachments of **the 14th, 28th mechanised brigades** of the AFU, and **1st National Guard Brigade** were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 510** troops, **one** infantry fighting vehicle, **three** U.S.-made **M113** armoured personnel carriers, **one** U.S.-made **MaxxPro** armoured fighting vehicle, **four** pickup trucks, **one** 152-mm **Msta-B** howitzer, **two** 122-mm **D-30** howitzers, and **one** **Anklav-N** electronic warfare station. **Four** AFU field ammunition depots were destroyed.

■ Units of the **Yug** Group of Forces continued advancing to the depth of the enemy's defences and inflicted losses on formations of **the 33rd, 54th mechanised brigades, 46th Airmobile Brigade, 79th Air Assault Brigade, 148th Artillery Brigade** of the AFU, **101st Guard Brigade of the AFU General Staff, and 18th National Guard Brigade** near Zaliznyanskoye, Chasov Yar, Dalneye, Markovo, Ulakly, Kurakhovo, and Seversk (Donetsk People's Republic). **Three** counter-attacks launched by formations of **the AFU 24th Mechanised Brigade** were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 580** troops, **one** infantry fighting vehicle, **five** motor vehicles, **one** 122-mm **Gvozdika** self-propelled artillery system, **two** 122-mm **D-30** howitzers, **one** U.S.-made 105-mm **M119** gun, **two** **Anklav-N** electronic warfare stations, and **two** ammunition depots.

■ Units of the **Tsentr** Group of Forces took more advantageous lines and inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of **the 93rd, 100th, 151st mechanised brigades, 25th Airborne Brigade** of the AFU, **35th Marine Brigade, and 119th Territorial Defence Brigade** near Vozdvizhenka, Berestki, Dzerhinsk, Zarya, Leonidovka, Krasnoye, and Dimitrov (Donetsk People's Republic).

Nine counter-attacks launched by formations of **the 42nd, 117th mechanised brigades** of the AFU, **37th** and **38th marine brigades** were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 560** troops, **two** U.S.-made **M113** armoured personnel carriers, **three** armoured fighting vehicles, **three** motor vehicles, **one** 122-mm **Gvozdika** self-propelled artillery system, and **one** 122-mm **D-30** howitzer.

■ Units of the **Vostok** Group of Forces improved the tactical situation along the front line and inflicted losses on formations of **the 58th Motorised Infantry Brigade and 152nd Infantry Brigade** of the AFU near Velikaya Novosyolka and Razdolnoye (Donetsk People's Republic). **Two** counter-attacks launched by units of **the 123rd Territorial Defence Brigade** were repelled.

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 120** troops, **one** tank, **two** armoured fighting vehicles, **four** motor vehicles, and **one** U.S.-made 155-mm **Paladin** self-propelled artillery system.


Part 2

■ Units of the **Dnestr** Group of Forces inflicted losses on manpower and hardware of **the 110th Mechanised Brigade, 141st Infantry Brigade, 124th and 126th territorial defence brigades** near Nikolayevka, Belozerka, Tokarevka (Kherson region), and Novoandreyevka (Zaporozhye region).

The AFU losses amounted to **up to 60** troops, **two** motor vehicles, and **one** 122-mm **D-30** howitzer.

■ **Operational-Tactical Aviation, attack unmanned aerial vehicles, Missile Troops and Artillery of the Russian Groups of Forces** delivered strikes at infrastructure of military airfields, missile weaponry workshops, power objects used to supply the AFU, as well as engaged manpower clusters and hardware in 143 areas.

■ **Air defence units** shot down one French-made **Hammer** guided aerial bomb and **17** fixed-wing unmanned aerial vehicles.

 **In total**, since the beginning of the special military operation, **647** aircraft, **283** helicopters, **35,275** unmanned aerial vehicles, **585** anti-aircraft missile systems, **19,052** tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, **1,484** MLRS combat vehicles, **17,355** field artillery guns and mortars, and **27,992** units of support military vehicles have been neutralised.

 **Making use of air superiority**

An Su-34 fighter-bomber crew inflicted fire damage on AFU military personnel and a stronghold in the border area of Kursk region.

The strike was carried out with aerial bombs with unified gliding and correction modules to hit detected targets. After reconnaissance reported that AFU manpower and the stronghold had been eliminated, the crew safely returned to the airfield.

<https://archive.org/details/su-34-november-5th-2024>

Accurate drop

Drone operators of a tank unit of the Zapad Group of Forces conducting aerial reconnaissance in Kharkov region **detected a robotic platform of the AFU** designed to plant anti-tank mines.

The device was knocked out of action by an accurate ammunition drop from an unmanned aerial vehicle.

<https://archive.org/details/zapad-group-drone-action-november-5th-2024>

Orruda 2024 first joint naval drills of Russian and Indonesian navies start in Surabaya port

The command of the Indonesian Navy, Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Indonesia Sergei Tolchyonov, and representatives of the Pacific Fleet command took part in the opening ceremony of the drills.

'Undoubtedly, the drills will facilitate cooperation between the two fleets, as well as strengthen support in resolving crises, so that we will be able to act efficiently in any scenario,' said senior representative of the Russian side, Commander of the Primorye Flotilla of the Pacific Fleet Rear Admiral Aleksei Sysuyev.

After the opening ceremony, **the sides exchanged gifts.**

A ship detachment of the Pacific Fleet comprising corvettes Gromky, Rezky, Hero of the Russian Federation Aldar Tsydenzhapov, and tanker Pechenga, which had made a business call at the Surabaya port prior to the drills, **is to represent the Russian side.**

The frigate I Gusti Ngurah Rai and corvette Frans Kaisiepo **will represent the Indonesian side.**


The drills will last until 8 November. The exercise will consist of a land part in the port of Surabaya and a naval part in the waters of the Java Sea.

During the naval part of the exercise, tasks such as organising interaction, joint manoeuvring, live artillery firing and rescue at sea will be practised. The crews of both

countries are to perform search and practise counter-terrorism actions. Ship-borne helicopters will be deployed to perform joint tasks during the drills.


<https://archive.org/details/orruda-2024-surabaya-novemeber-5th-2024>

T-80BVM tank crews of Vostok Group of Forces thwart attack of AFU formations

 South Donetsk direction

Reconnaissance units located an AFU manpower cluster in an area of the line of contact. After confirmation and clarification of the gathered intelligence, it was decided to inflict fire damage on the enemy.

The planned attack of the AFU formations was thwarted by precise direct fire, the enemy lost manpower and hardware.

 Battalion commander with the call sign 'Altai' spoke about tasks that the tankmen daily perform.

<https://archive.org/details/vostok-group-t-80-bvm-november-5th-2024>

Briefing by Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov, Chief of the Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Protection Troops, on threat of nuclear provocations by Ukraine

November 05, 2024

The Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation continues to study Ukraine's violations of radiation safety issues.

It should be recalled that in 2022 the Ukrainian army conducted 49 artillery and drone-launched attacks on the facilities of the Zaporozhye nuclear power plant (ZNPP). The strikes targeted nuclear reactors, fresh and spent nuclear fuel storage facilities, and other critical infrastructure.

As a result of these attacks, the station was left without external power on five occasions. There was a real risk of a man-made disaster.

The shelling of the station by the Ukrainian Armed Forces was initially of little concern to the international community, as specialists from Cambridge University concluded that the risk of radiation contamination was minimal.

However, our experts' prediction of the radiation situation, which was later confirmed by the relevant European organisations, showed that the release of radioactive material in the event of an accident would affect virtually the whole of Europe. Only then, and after IAEA experts were sent to the station, the shelling almost ceased.

To date, however, the attacks on the industrial site and the satellite town of Energodar, where the station's staff live, have continued.

The Security Service of Ukraine carries out sabotage-terrorist activities. It also targets officials and ZNPP employees. Those living in the city are constantly subjected to psychological pressure and blackmailed. The threats are directed at the relatives of the staff of the station who live in the areas controlled by Kiev.

I would like to point out that the shelling of critical infrastructure could have irreversible consequences comparable to those of the Chernobyl and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plants.

In 1986, one day after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Sweden's radiation monitoring equipment, located more than 1,000 km away, detected a tenfold increase in background radiation levels. As a result of the Chernobyl disaster, more than 20,000 square kilometres of territory in 17 European countries were contaminated with radioactive materials.

I note that the seizure of the Kursk nuclear power plant was one of the priorities of the AFU's invasion of the Kursk region.

The Russian Ministry of Defence has obtained a report of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, which was taken into account in the planning of the operation, according to which only the Russian Federation will be exposed to radioactive contamination in the event of an accident: '...The Kursk nuclear power plant is subject to southerly winds that carry emissions north of the territory of the Russian Federation in the first and next 12 hours. In Ukraine, there will be no change in background gamma radiation levels.'

However, it is more likely that things could have turned out in a very different way. Given the various factors involved, a major accident would spread radioactive materials over a large part of Europe, as happened at Chernobyl plant.

Ukraine's attempts at nuclear blackmail raise more serious concerns.

For example, in a meeting with U.S. presidential candidate Trump in October 2024, Zelensky, the head of the Kiev regime, issued an ultimatum demanding accelerated NATO membership or authorisation to possess nuclear weapons.

At the Munich Security Conference in February 2022, he had already announced his intention to restore Ukraine's nuclear status.

The special military operation prevented the Ukrainian side from pursuing its own nuclear programme. The key performers are the Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology, the scientists of which participated in the USSR nuclear programme, and the Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kiev).

It should be noted that since 2021, there has been a significant increase in funding for these institutions and a 20-fold increase in total procurement. Kiev's efforts to implement its nuclear programme are also reflected in this surge in public spending.

Despite the current lack of technical capability to develop nuclear weapons, the existing capabilities allow Kiev to produce a so-called dirty bomb.

Spent nuclear fuel, industrial and radioactive calibration sources can be used to make such devices.

Ukraine has become one of the largest importers of spent nuclear fuel, as we noted in one of the briefings. Main supply routes are organised via Poland and Romania, with organisational, logistical, and financial matters personally managed by Andrei Ermak, the head of the Ukrainian President's office.

Of particular concern is the report by the Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine to Prime Minister Shmyhal. It reports the loss of 68 ionising radiation sources, including highly active ones, located at the Institute of Metrology in Lipty (Kharkov region). The report states that '...the loss of control over the ionising radiation sources is classified as a radiation accident'.

Ukraine's authorities have been reluctant to give IAEA experts full access to all facilities in the Chernobyl exclusion zone and have delayed submitting detailed reports on the quantity and condition of radwastes. Kiev refuses to involve the IAEA in the task of accounting for and controlling nuclear materials arriving at the Central storage facility for spent nuclear fuel (CSFSF).

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the training manuals for the Ukrainian Security Service. One area of training is the use of a dirty bomb, such as stealing ionising radiation sources, making an explosive device, and detonating it at a mass gathering place.

It is difficult to imagine that this kind of interaction between Ukrainian intelligence and the U.S. Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) falls within the format of 'security arrangements'.

However, according to the information available to the Russian Defence Ministry, the AFU have not abandoned the plans to seize Russian nuclear power plants by force.

Having failed to take control over the Kursk nuclear power plant, the enemy has returned to attempts to take control over the Zaporozhye nuclear power plant. This is evidenced by the operational plans, discovered in October 2024, of the Korotkoye Zamykaniye (Short-Circuit) operation.

Ukrainian special forces were to be involved in the operation. The goal was to be achieved by deploying HIMARS MLRS and attack UAVs.

Thanks to the proactive actions of Russian units, the takeover plan was not implemented.

It should be recalled that such attempts were already made by Ukrainian units in 2022, when special forces of the Main Directorate of Intelligence (Ukraine), with the participation of foreign mercenaries, tried to force the Kakhovka reservoir to create a bridgehead for the capture of ZNPP.

There is another aspect that I would like to draw your attention to.

Before the special military operation, the United States declared that radiological weapons were not weapons of mass destruction. But, in 2023, at a time when the Russian Defence Ministry first expressed its concern about Ukraine's creation of a dirty bomb and its bombing to accuse the Russian Federation, Washington's position changed dramatically. At the initiative of the United States, a resolution condemning the use of radiological weapons was introduced and adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Given the existing network of international radiation monitoring information systems and the capabilities of IAEA-certified radiochemical laboratories to reliably determine the nature of the destroyed device and its isotopic composition, it is impossible to conduct such an operation covertly.

At the same time, since Ukraine uses and stores mainly Russian nuclear fuel, the Kiev regime can resort to provocations against the population of the Russian Federation with the aim of discrediting the state and local authorities, spreading panic and destabilising the situation, and thus countering the objectives of the special military operation.

The Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, together with the relevant federal executive bodies, will continue to monitor the radiation, chemical and biological situation, as well as the analysis of nuclear threats posed by Ukraine, and will keep you informed.

⚡ Russian Defence Ministry reports on repelling AFU attempt to invade Russian territory in Kursk region (5 November 2024)

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the operation to neutralise an enemy group, which broke into the territory of Kursk region.

■ Units of the **Sever** Group of Forces continued offensive actions and inflicted losses on formations of the **21st, 22nd, 41st, 115th mechanised brigades, 17th Tank Brigade, 82nd, 95th air assault brigades, 36th Marine Brigade, 112th and 129th territorial defence brigades** of the AFU near Daryino, Leonidovo, Nikolayevo-Daryino, Novoivanovka, and Plyokhovo.

Units of the **Sever** Group of Forces **repelled six counter-attacks of the enemy** towards Daryino, Nizhny Klin, and Novoivanovka as well as **thwarted AFU attacks** in the direction of Leonidovo and Plyokhovo. The AFU losses amounted to **up to 40** troops killed and wounded, **one** infantry fighting vehicle, and **two** armoured fighting vehicles. **Two** AFU servicemen surrendered.

■ **Army Aviation and artillery strikes** inflicted losses on manpower clusters and hardware of the **22nd, 41st, 47th, 61st mechanised brigades, 17th Tank Brigade, 80th, 95th air assault brigades, 36th Marine Brigade, 1st Special Operations Brigade, 112th, 129th territorial defence brigades** of the AFU, and **17th National Guard Brigade** near Bogdanovka, Guyevo, Daryino, Kazachaya Loknya, Kruglenkoye, Lebedevka, Leonidovo, Martynovka, Nizhny Klin, Nikolayevo-Daryino, Nikolsky, Novoivanovka, Novy Put, Sverdlikovo, Plyokhovo, and Cherkasskoye Porechnoye.

■ **Operational-Tactical Aviation and Missile Troops** delivered strikes at concentration areas in Sumy region and reserves of the **22nd, 47th, 115th mechanised brigades, 95th Air Assault Brigade, 1st Special Operations Brigade, and 129th Territorial Defence Brigade** of the AFU near Belovody, Zhuravka, Miropolye, Obody, Pavlovka, and Khoten.

Over the past 24 hours, the AFU losses amounted to more than 200 troops, **one** infantry fighting vehicle, **four** armoured fighting vehicles, **two** mortars, and **one** motor vehicle. **Two** AFU servicemen surrendered.

■ **Since the beginning of hostilities in Kursk region, the AFU losses amounted to more than 29,800** troops, **184** tanks, **107** infantry fighting vehicles, **107** armoured personnel carriers, **1,082** armoured fighting vehicles, **809** motor vehicles, **259** artillery guns, **40** MLRS launchers, including **11** of **HIMARS** and **six** of **MLRS** made by the USA, **11** anti-aircraft missile launchers, **seven** transport-loading vehicles, **59** EW stations, **12** counter-battery radars, **four** air defence radars, **26** units of engineering and other materiel including **13** counterobstacle vehicles, **one** UR-77 mine clearing vehicle, **five** armoured recovery vehicles, and **one** command post vehicle.



Reconnaissance units perform tasks on front line

Scouts of the Vostok Group of Forces mark their professional holiday, the Military Intelligence Day, in Ugledar area of South Donetsk direction.

Reconnaissance groups perform tasks under constant surveillance from the air. Fixed-wing UAV operators escort groups in real time and share information about the targets located on their route. Unlike UAVs with internal combustion engines, the Supercam fixed-wing UAV is outfitted with an electric motor, which does not emit any heat. This UAV gets deep to the enemy's rear and works on high altitudes.

After acquiring intelligence about a located enemy firing point from a UAV operator, **a reconnaissance group approaches AFU positions and destroys them by ATGMs.**

During a mission, scouts wiped out a firing point, defused booby-traps, eliminated alerting means around an AFU stronghold for infantry to safely enter it, and gathered coordinates of a hardware cluster for the artillery, which neutralised several U.S.-made Bradley infantry fighting vehicles in a rear area of the enemy.

<https://archive.org/details/vostok-group-scouts-november-5th-2024>

Ka-52M in action

A Ka-52M helicopter as a part of a joint task force wiped out AFU manpower and armoured hardware in the border area of Kursk region.

<https://archive.org/details/ka-52-m-november-5th-2024>



An AFU motor vehicle destroyed by an FPV drone operator of the Sever Group of Forces in Kharkov region.

<https://archive.org/details/sever-group-fpv-action-november-5th-2024>

Grad MLRS crew wipes out enemy's stronghold

Artillery crews of the Zapad Group of Forces continue to daily deliver precise strikes at the AFU military objects, positions, fortifications, armoured hardware, moving convoys, and manpower.

<https://archive.org/details/zapad-group-grad-mlrs-november-5th-2024>

Russian military ensures safe rotation of IAEA mission observers at Zaporozhye Nuclear Power Plant

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation along with units of the National Guard of Russia ensured the safety of the next rotation of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mission observers at the Zaporozhye NPP.

To this end, **a ceasefire regime, strictly observed by Russian servicemen**, was declared from 07:00 to 19:00 along the route of movement from the crossing point designated by the observers – the destroyed bridge near the Kamenskoye (Zaporozhye region).

Before setting off, Russian EOD specialists searched for unexploded Ukrainian munitions. Shortly before the next rotation of the International Atomic Energy Agency observers at the Zaporozhye NPP, **the AFU shelled a part of the route, which is used to deliver the observers to the territory of the station**. As a result of the shelling, some part of the roads was severely damaged. By such actions, **the AFU command tried to threaten the life and safety of the experts and disrupt the rotation**.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation ensured the safe movement of the convoy through the damaged section of the roads and subsequently ensured the safe delivery of the experts to the station.

The mission consists of four inspectors. Their task is to observe and assess the safety of the Zaporozhye NPP. IAEA experts have been present at ZNPP since 1 September 2022, following the first visit of the agency's Director General Rafael Grossi to the Plant. Zaporozhye NPP is the largest nuclear power plant in Europe.

<https://archive.org/details/iaea-mission-zaporozhye-november-5th-2024>



Scouts don't have time to rest

Scouts of the Tsentr Group of Forces annihilate enemy units in Krasnoarmeysk direction on their professional holiday.

The scouts daily locate and destroy the enemy's positions, organise ambushes, and perform reconnaissance and search operations.

<https://archive.org/details/tsentr-group-krasnoarmeysk-direction-november-5th-2024>



Scouts of Dnepr Group of Forces showcase their UAV workshop on their professional holiday

The workshop is outfitted with everything need to perform maintenance of UAV, namely, instruments, spare parts, and even 3D printers. The scouts can repair a crashed drone, assemble a new one, and reflash a captured enemy drone if the need arises.

<https://archive.org/details/dnepr-group-scouts-uav-workshop-november-5th-2024>

Grad MLRS of Sever Group of Forces in action

Artillerymen of the Sever Group of Forces obliterated an AFU stronghold and manpower in the border area of Kursk region.

<https://archive.org/details/sever-group-grad-mlrs-november-5th-2024>

 **An AFU armoured fighting vehicle destroyed by an attack FPV drone team** of the Sever Group of Forces in Kharkov region.

<https://archive.org/details/sever-group-fpv-action-2-november-5th-2024>

Russian Defence Minister Andrei Belousov holds working meeting with Deputy Defence Minister Anna Tsivileva on issues of social support for servicemen

During a working meeting, Russian Defence Minister Andrei Belousov was briefed by State Secretary - Deputy Defence Minister Anna Tsivileva on issues of social support for servicemen.

The Russian Defence Minister pointed out that the President of the Russian Federation requested that issues of social support for servicemen, who received heavy wounds, were thoroughly addressed. The same applies in particular to those servicemen, who suffered amputation.

'Undoubtedly, it is a highly important direction. I am aware that you have visited a number of military medical institutions, including the A.A. Vishnevsky Hospital, where servicemen, who received heavy wounds, undergo treatment. I would like to hear what you have to offer concerning the instruction of the President,' said the Russian Defence Minister.

Deputy Defence Minister Anna Tsivileva noted that 'the current compensations, paid by the state, do not distinguish between personal circumstances and severity of the received wounds'.

'Insignificant cuts and wounds, which led to amputation and made the person disabled, are regarded the same from the financial standpoint. That issue puzzles those, who suffered heavy physical and emotional damage, and that is the reason why military medics, who returned from the special military operation zone as combat veterans, and servicemen, undergoing medical treatment, urged us to develop an individual approach to compensations during my working visit to A.A. Vishnevsky Hospital. We do that in order for the social support to be paid to our servicemen on the basis of the severity of the wounds,' said Anna Tsivileva.

Anna Tsivileva offered to pay attention to that initiative and address it thoroughly in detail to consider the peculiarities and severity of wounds.

In turn, Andrei Belousov requested to develop the necessary legal acts for a balanced approach to payments to wounded servicemen.

'Here, indeed, to a large extent, it is a question of fairness, so that the size of the payments corresponds to or at least reflects the severity of the wound a person has received. Therefore, I ask that the necessary package of regulations be developed as soon as possible to implement a fair and balanced approach to payments to servicemen,' said the Russian Defence Minister.

<https://archive.org/details/russia-mo-d-social-suport-for-servicemen-november-5th-2024>

Mine barrier

In an area of the line of contact in Glushkovsky district of Kursk region, scouts of the Tula paratroopers approached the state border of Russia and Ukraine and set up a mine barrier, thus blocking a path, which the AFU constantly use to get into our territory, and re-securing the state border in this area.

<https://archive.org/details/tula-scouts-mine-barrier-november-5th-2024>



Top News Today

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■ Lieutenant General Igor Kirillov, the Chief of the Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Protection Troops of the Russian Armed Forces held a briefing on Ukraine's violations of radiation safety issues.

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■ The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation continue the operation to neutralise an enemy group, which broke into the territory of Kursk region. Over the past 24 hours, the AFU losses amounted to more than 200 troops, one infantry fighting vehicle, four armoured fighting vehicles, two mortars, and one motor vehicle. Two AFU servicemen surrendered.

■ The Russian Defence Ministry shows UAV operators, Su-34 crews, T-80BVM crews, and Grad MLRS crews in action.

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